

Abland, April 12, 1868.
GEO. W. HILL, EDITOR.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
THOMAS HUBBARD
of Logan.

For Supreme Judge,
WILLIAM F. FINCK
of Perry.

For Member of Board of Public Works,
ARTHUR HUGHES,
of Cuyahoga.

For School Commissioner,
J. F. KIRKWOOD.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
JOHN M. WEBB,
of Mahoning.

SOLDIERS RELIEF FUND.

During the session of 1866, the republican members of the Ohio Legislature transferred to the General Revenue about \$225,000.00 of the Soldiers' Relief Fund, in violation of the express provisions of the Constitution of the State, which provides that no tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and any law imposing a tax shall distinctly state the object of the same, and to which only it shall be applied.

At the time this great wrong and fraud was practiced against the soldier and his family, the democratic members of the Legislature protested against the outrage, and declared their belief that it was a systematic attempt to swindle the soldier and his family out of the fund raised by the people for their support. The Auditor of State, and the republican members of the Legislature, denied this, and pledged themselves that the fund should be returned in the session of 1867. That session came, and instead of replacing the money, the republicans actually legalized the misappropriation of a fund that had been intended to be merely set apart, by the people, for the benefit of the poor soldier and his distressed family. At the early part of this session, the whole subject was referred to a committee with instructions to inquire into the facts. That committee has reported, that the soldier has been swindled out of \$225,000.00 of the relief fund, by a faithless and dishonest republican legislature. Having squandered and stolen vast sums raised by taxation, by the people, to meet the installments and interest of our State debt, they had to acknowledge that the State Treasury was bankrupt; and fearing to ask the people to make up the amount stolen by dishonest republican managers, they seized upon the SOLDIERS RELIEF FUND; and thus snatched the very bread from the mouths of those who had been to the front, and had suffered wounds, loss of limbs, and health, to put down the rebellion. Hereafter, we trust, this swindling crew of pretended friends of the soldier, will be estimated at their full worth. There was never a greater outrage inflicted upon a worthy and brave class of men. Well do we recollect the promises made to these men, to induce them to enter the service. They were told, that their families should be taken care of in their absence, and if they returned crippled or in shattered health, they would be amply provided for. Here, then, is the evidence of violated pledges. Soldiers, can you affiliate with a party that has thus deliberately robbed you and your families? We will see.

General Morgan's Case.
Pending the taking of testimony in the contest between Gen. Morgan and Columbus Delano in the 18th Congressional District, published what would satisfy any candid mind, that Gen. Morgan had a clear and decided majority, giving to Mr. Delano the advantage of claimed irregularity. Although aware that the Radicals in Congress hesitate not to stoop to the perpetration of any crime, if thereby they can reap any advantage, we did not then suppose they would do a thing so senselessly mean as to unseat Gen. Morgan from the seat he now holds by virtue of having received a majority of the votes cast at the time he and Mr. Delano were in contest. In this, it seems, we have been mistaken. The Radical portion of the committee on Privileges and Elections have reported against Gen. Morgan, on the following grounds:

1. That the act of Congress disfranchising Ohio and its counties, and that act, consequently, that body have the right to regulate the elective franchise in the State of Ohio, regardless of her Constitution and laws.
2. That to establish that a man is a deserter, conviction of the offender is not necessary; but it may be proven by having the opinion of his neighbors or on any other sort of testimony that Mr. Delano can manufacture.
3. When there is no proof how those deserters voted, that it is to be presumed that they all voted for General Morgan; and, therefore, their votes must be deducted from his poll to give Mr. Delano a majority of 57.

People of Ohio, this is the sort of logic used in this truly loyal Radical committee to unseat a gallant soldier, for differing with them in politics, and giving his seat to Columbus Delano, a true representative of shoddy loyalty, who is said to have paid \$10,000 for a substitute to take the place of his son in the army.

18th District gave at the last election a Democratic majority of 2,000, and if this outrage shall be consummated, we have no doubt that the voters of that District will return Gen. Morgan to Congress backed by 8,000 majority.

It would be doing those injustice to suppose they will not condemn in the most urgent manner possible this nefarious Radical wrong—Statesman.

Correspondence of the States and Union.
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
April 10, 1868.

The testimony for the prosecution in impeachment has closed, and if a better case cannot be made out in the future, the impeachment project is a failure. The prosecution have utterly failed to sustain a single allegation in their arraignment of the President.

The whole impeachment project is notoriously, and undisguisedly partisan, and is produced for no other reason, as the political harrange of BEN. F. BUTLER, shows, than to avenge the spite of the radicals upon the President for boldly pursuing his reconstruction theories.

The feebleness and falsity of the charges brought against the President, are manifest at every step the prosecution have taken, and they have failed to make out even the semblance of a case in court. The long and windy harangue of the harlequin Butler, evinces the fact that every artful and unscrupulous means will be taken to force the Senate to comply with the demands of the frantic radicals, to hurl the President from his constitutional position.

The desperation of the case, and the imperious demands of the conspirators for his condemnation at all hazards, go far to demonstrate the revolutionary tendencies of the Jacobin party who are now seeking to place the illiterate, vulgar and unscrupulous aspirant, BEN. WADE, in the White House, that his friends may have another lease of power.

To this end, the New York Tribune, Forney's Press, and all the other leading radical papers in the country, are urging upon the Senate the necessity of the impeachment; and are threatening the Senate with the vengeance of the Republican party, if ANDREW JOHNSON escapes condemnation. The truth is, the President has already been condemned without testimony, by these papers, and they hope to find the Senate as corrupt as they are. Will the Senate, under oath, hear candidly and fairly a full statement of the charges, and with equal candor suffer Mr. Johnson to confront his accusers with his defense? We will see.

It is now generally conceded that the chances for the nomination of that gifted and honored son of Ohio, Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON, for the Presidency, are brightening daily. He is decidedly the choice of this region, in consequence of his soundness on the greenback, and taxation questions. So far as I can learn, it is the opinion of nearly all the leading democrats here, that if Mr. PENDLETON should be the nominee of the democratic party, he will sweep the west and north like a tornado.

The report of the committee on the contested election case of Delano vs. Morgan, has excited the surprise and indignation of every impartial man in the District. There can be no question that Gen. Morgan is entitled to his seat; but the critical condition of the republican party has prompted this outrage, to maintain its secendency.

GRANITE.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Mr. Editor:—Our election went off yesterday in a manner pleasing and gratifying to all Democrats concerned. Our entire ticket was elected by a majority of from 80 to 43 votes. Our gain is 22 over last year—we are steadily gaining ground. During the war we lost every time by a small majority, but the skulking, stay-at-home Democrats are all at home again, and wide awake to the best interest of their party and their country, and they expect, henceforth, to be the upper dog in the fight. Things went off peaceably and in a kindly spirit at the election, for we have noble men on both sides.—Only one thing we saw that showed the snake in the grass, that was, one Republican who out of very cussedness wrote a few democratic tickets, in which he snuggled his own little name for Trustee. This was the very essence of meanness, truly, but—well—there has been a great deal of meat stolen lately in this vicinity, and some night caps, and axes, and mallets, and a good many other things, and the man who appropriates still remains incoog. Straws will show which way the wind blows. In the bopds of democracy.

Yours,
E.

The Case Well Stated.

Ex Governor Horatio Seymour addressed a large meeting at Bridgeport, Conn., last week. From his speech we make the following extract, and ask for it the attention of every reader:

"I ventured to ask to-day a very intelligent man, whose position in life is proof of his capacity and sagacity, how much it would cost the laboring man, or how many hours the laborer would have to toil in order to support himself if he had no such thing as taxation; if, for example, a working man could to support himself and his family, and cure his food and clothing, and to tell how many hours he would have to work, 'six hours,' which we may consider a very fair estimate. Now, you are to remember how much the cost on every thing is multiplied by taxation in its various forms. Now, all labor above six hours is put upon you by the tax-gatherer. It is put upon you by the policy of the Government. Of course we can not lift the load of taxation altogether from the people. You can not reduce the hours of labor to six hours per day; but I tell you, those of you who toil in the workshops, when

you are beginning to feel your arms weary, and you desire either mental occupation or enjoyment with your family, or you are gathering around you and saying, 'My wife and four boys of my labor yet—you must pay them to us.' [Applause.] Now I ask you, laboring men, can you afford all that in order that these gentlemen may amuse themselves with their policy of Southern reconstruction?"

Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 9, 1868.

Impeachment is dead, and to-day Judge Curtis commenced to deliver the funeral oration. An immense crowd of spectators is in attendance. The mourners are but few. The diplomatic gallery was filled for the first time since the trial commenced.—Mr. Thornton, the English Minister, made his first appearance. The whole corps entered, headed by Mr. Grant, then General Sherman occupied a seat near his brother, while on the opposite side of the aisle sat the venerable Tom Ewing, hale and hearty, a type of the public men who filled Senatorial seats in the better days of the Republic.

When the managers were announced they came, not by twos, as formerly, but in true Indian style, and looked demoralized, as if just returning from the war path. Mr. Bingham headed the line, while Butler, the beast, played tail. Why thus disgraced no one could tell. At the beginning of the trial Butler was a man of high repute. Since the effort at impeachment Butler has been sent to the foot of the class.

The Sergeant-at-arms announced in stentorian tones the House of Representatives. Twenty four honorables appeared in procession in the name of the United States. Mr. Stanbery passed up the main aisle, returning the salutations of Senators on the right and left. Mr. Curtis quietly entered the rear door, and took a position in the rear of a breastwork of law books. Messrs. Evans, Groesbeck and Wilson followed, and occupied their accustomed seats.

Mr. Butler called another witness to the great disgust of the audience. W. H. Wood, the carpet bag man of Alabama, said to have been at one time Speaker of the Ohio Legislature, was sworn: Had applied to the President for office; could not get it; the President's motto was "Justice to all, favors to friends only." Mr. Stanbery explored the witness by asking if he had not told Koppel that he had been advised it would be greatly to his interest to testify against the president. Blodgett, the carpet-bag politician of Augusta, Ga., had a plaintive tale about suspension, but was tame on the cause.

Mr. Curtis now arose, and amid profound silence commenced the funeral address. However much the impeachment has been butchered by the managers, Mr. Curtis has at least given it a decent burial. The speech, so far as delivered, is pronounced by all an effort every way worthy of his great reputation. He held the Senate and galleries spell bound three hours. Leading men of the Senate sat as if magnetized. Mr. Curtis expects to occupy over an hour to-morrow, when the evidence on the part of the defense will be proceeded with. It is now thought the trial may close in ten days.

Washington, D. C., April 10.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather an immense crowd was at the Capitol to-day to hear the conclusion of Judge Curtis' great speech. The diplomatic gallery was again crowded, and a large number of distinguished gentlemen were among the spectators. On the floor of the Senate General Sherman and his father in law, Mr. Ewing, were again in their seats, silent listeners. General Hancock made his first appearance to-day.

Judge Curtis spoke two hours to an attentive Senate, the only exceptions being Sumner, who occupied the time in writing letters, and Cameron and Chandler, engaged in conversation. Mr. Curtis was present during the session, and paid earnest attention. He addressed himself with his thumbs. The speech of Mr. Curtis elicits general praise. Able judges pronounce it the finest legal effort ever made in America. When he concluded he was immediately overwhelmed with congratulations. He has not yet retired.

In the meantime Chandler and others took charge of Wade and carried him to his room, where they administered appropriate consolation. The impeachers gathered in groups during the recess and discussed the situation. General Lorenzo Thomas was then called, and intense interest was again manifested to hear the testimony of the witness who had been made by the prosecution to figure in the impeachment. He stated the duties he had been detailed to perform for several years past to rebut the declaration of Butler that he was a disgraced officer. He recounted the manner in which he received his orders to take charge of the War Department; but when he came to tell the conversation between himself and the President, to explain his being authorized by the President to act, in order to rebut the testimony of witnesses who had given in the declarations of Thomas as to what he would do, the managers objected, and argued their objections laboriously. When it was submitted to the Senate, only two Senators were found to sustain the infamous proposition.—Their names should go down to posterity by words of contempt and scorn—Cameron, Chandler, Cragin, Drake, Harlan, Howard, Nye, Ramsey and Thayer. What a list for history!

Ever Charles Sumner could not consent to have his name enrolled thereon. He was unwilling to sink to a level with men who had reached such a depth of infamy. When he voted to let the President be heard, there was a decided sensation throughout the chamber. The vote was a stunner to the managers, who had urged their objection with great confidence and pertinacity. Thad Stevens became so much excited that Mr. Butler had to request him to keep quiet, which request he promptly obeyed. General Thomas then proceeded to ignore completely the whole theory of the prosecution, that he had been instructed to use force or intimidation to secure possession of the War Department.

Written contracts will be required by purchasers.

JOHN VAN NEST
HENRY WICKES } Com's
WM. COWAN.
March 26, 267.

Bridge Notice.
The undersigned will offer for sale to the lowest responsible bidder the following Bridges and Stone abutments at the times and places as follows, viz:

On Wednesday, April 22d, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M. the building of a bridge in Perry township near George Morris'. Also on the same day at 1 o'clock P. M. the building of stone abutments for a bridge near Orange, in Orange township.

On the 23rd, at 10 o'clock A. M. the building of a stone abutment for a bridge at Ashland.

Also on the same day, at 1 o'clock P. M. the repairing of the Court House in Ashland.

NOTICE.
There will be a meeting of the Board of Agriculture of Ashland County, at Ashland, on Saturday, April 11th, 1868, at one o'clock P. M.

By order of the President,
R. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

and see us in our New Room
GRAHAM & BLACK

they called early at the Department; kept a lookout at each window; apprised Emory; and finally one exclaimed, "Give me the pencil!" that pencil in hand, they noted all he said, even to his "Good morning, Mr. Stanton," and, fearing the worst, followed Thomas and Stanton into General Shriver's room, where Moorehead took additional memoranda. This all looked serious, business-like, and was well calculated to create the impression upon the country that Stanton felt thankful for the timely protection of the Congressional guards. General Thomas takes up the story and tells what happens after the honorable guardians of the War Minister had retired to Stanton's room.—What a change in the play! Stanton puts his arms around his friend Thomas; passes his fingers familiarly through his hair; asks General Shriver to set out the bottle; divides fairly the whiskey; orders up another bottle; drinks all round, excepting the Congressional guards, who were not invited to nibble—a gross ingratitude.

Such were the closing scene of this impeachment interview, and such the threats and intimidations used; and for these the President is now being impeached before the Senate. What a spectacle to present to the civilized world!

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Democratic Electors of Ashland County are requested to meet at their usual places of holding elections in their several townships, on

Saturday, May 30th, 1868,

for the purpose of voting for the nomination of the officers to be elected at the October election in Ashland County, to-wit:

One Auditor,
One Sheriff,
One Prosecuting Attorney,
One Commissioner,
One Infirmary Director,
The Democracy of the several townships will also, at the same time, select some discreet, reliable person to act as Central Committeeman for the ensuing year.

Said election to be held in the following manner, to-wit: the voters present to elect one Clerk and two Judges, who shall make a poll book and tally list in the usual form adopted at State and County elections. The poll to be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 6 P. M. One of the Judges to carry the poll book to Ashland on Monday, the 1st day of June.

Said return judges to constitute a board of canvassers to open and count the votes cast for each candidate; these candidates having the highest number of votes for the respective offices, to be declared by said board to be the nominees. A full attendance is requested at said election.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee,
J. M. LANDIS, Ch'n.

What is being called for.

We notice that the Democratic press are beginning to call upon the legislature to pass the bill intended to restrict voting, as the Constitution of Ohio restricts it, to White male citizens of the United States, of requisite age. The vote of the people at the elections on the 6th inst., discloses no regret that they last fall declared there should be no Negro Voting in Ohio. The Legislature can do no more acceptable thing than to pass a law confining voting exclusively to White men.—Statesman.

Grant Sick of Politics.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader (Radical) says: "There is a rumor about the streets to-day that Grant is getting disgusted with politics, and especially with the persistent importunities of expectant office holders. He may retire from the field after all. A lady of his family remarked the other day that there would be a great deal of difference between his receiving and accepting a nomination. You can believe this or not. I give it for what it is worth."

The Legislature of Connecticut.

There are some who may not understand why it was that the Radicals carried the Legislature of Connecticut, while the Democrats elected the Governor. We will explain. Every town in Connecticut has one member of the Legislature, however small its population. No town or city has more than two members. The large towns, such as New Haven and Hartford, are Democratic, but they have no votes in the Legislature than small towns, with not one-tenth their population. It is under this system, based on towns, and not on population, that the Radicals always carry the Legislature.

Our citizens are anxious to see that Radical wagon, with its music, which paraded the city on the afternoon of the election, which presented "Five thousand majorities for the Radical ticket!" Where is the five thousand?

SHARP.—A young woman of the tribe of the Oldtown Indians in the cars the other day, was asked by a rowdy, if she would like to marry a white man.

"No," said she, "because good men do not want to marry me, and scamps like you I won't have."

The rowdy left at the next station.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Invited the attention of the Citizens of Ashland and vicinity to their new stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods, which were bought since the last decline, and will be offered at the very lowest prices. To satisfy the people we ask them to examine our goods and prices. Our stock consists of

BRUBAKER BROTHERS

Invited the attention of the Citizens of Ashland and vicinity to their new stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods, which were bought since the last decline, and will be offered at the very lowest prices. To satisfy the people we ask them to examine our goods and prices. Our stock consists of

Black and Fancy Silks.

(Entire new stock.)

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY STYLE.

WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

WOOL DE LAINES ALL COLORS.

DE LAINES AND ARMOURS.

PLAIN AND FIGURED JACONETS.

LADIES AND GENTS LINEN DRESSES.

LACE HANKERCHIEFS AND COLLARS.

KID GLOVES VERY CHEAP.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES AND CHILDRENS

GLOVES & HOSIERY.

FRENCH CORSETS.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS

In great variety.

Ladies & Misses HOOP SKIRTS.

FRENCH and DOMESTIC GINGHAMS

BLEACHED GOODS.

HEAVY BROWN SHIRTING,

FINE BROWN SHIRTING,

STRIPED & CHECKED SHIRTING

BLUE & BROWN DENIMS,

Read Ticking for Straw and Feathers.

Summer Pants Goods, at low figures.

COAT AND PANTS LINEN.

TABLE LINEN.

CRASH TOWELING.

PLAIN & CHECKED NANKEN.

CARPET WARPS & BATTS.

COTTON YARNS.

We invite attention to our stock of carpets and Floor Oil Cloths, at very low prices.

BRUBAKER BROTHERS.

Just Opened!

New Firm

New Goods.

STEINMETZ & DESENBERG,

HAVE OPENED A

LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK

—OF—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

Two Doors West of the Post Office, ASHLAND, OHIO.

WHERE CAN BE FOUND AT all times and at prices as low as the lowest.

FINE TEAS, SYRUPS,

SUGARS, MOLASSES,

COFFEES, GREEN FRUIT,

SPICES, VEGETABLES,

RAISONS, SALT FISH,

PRUNES, NUTS,

CIGARS,

CANDLES,

TOBACCO,

COIL AND OTHER OILS.

And every thing usually kept in a Grocery and Provision Store.

The Highest Market Price Paid for

Butter, Eggs,

And all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Give us a Call.

STEINMETZ & DESENBERG.

April 1, 1868—1740

James Vick.

Importer and Grower of

Flower and Vegetable Seeds,

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

Vick's Illustrated Catalogue

—OF—

SEEDS AND FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1868.

Is now published and ready to send out. It makes a work of about one hundred large pages, containing full descriptions of the

Choicest Flowers and Vegetables

GROWN

with plain directions for Sowing Seed, Culture, &c. It is beautifully illustrated, with more than one hundred fine wood engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and a

Beautiful Colored Plate of Flowers,

Well printed, on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful as well as the most useful works of the kind published.

Sent to all who apply, by mail, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.

Address, JAMES VICK,

Rochester, N. Y.

THE BRIGGS.

NEW PATENT PIANO STOOL.

CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!!

Rudesill Canfield & Co

No. 10, Main St. Ashland, O.

HAVE this day commenced closing out their entire stock of Winter Goods, at greatly reduced prices, to make room for their Spring stock, and will for the next 60 days give better bargains in Marcellus, Empress Cloth, English Popping, Black Poplin, Alpaca, &c., and all other winter Dress Goods than any other House this side of New York. We are now selling

Best French Cloaking worth 48 at \$5.50

"Felt" " " 4 at 3.00

Balmoral Skirts " 2.50 at 2.50

" " " 3.00 at 1.50

We have reduced the price of our Flannel 25 per cent.—are now selling extra

Gray Tull Flannel at 30 cents

7-8 White Wool Flannel worth 60 at 45

7-8 Shaker Flannel " 65 at 45

Remember these! prices cannot be found elsewhere.

We would call special attention to the fact that we will in the next 60 days close out our entire stock of FURS and FUR GOODS at 50 per cent below the real value of the Goods.

Best No. 1 Mink Collar and

Muff worth.....\$90 at \$60

Good mink collar and muff

worth.....75 at 50

Good mink collar and muff

worth.....60 at 40

Best Russia Fitch Collar and

muff worth.....60 at 40

Good Russia Fitch Collar and

muff worth.....50 at 30

Good Russia Fitch Collar &

muff worth.....30 at 20

Best French Coney Collar

and muff worth.....8 at 5

Best Nat Rat Collar and

muff worth.....8 at 5

Fur Hoods worth.....6 at 3.50

" " " 5 at 3.50

Remember these Goods will be sold at the above prices for the next 60 days only, and at these extremely low prices the Stock is being rapidly reduced. Ladies wishing to purchase a fine set of Mink or